UNITED NATIONS
CENTRE AGAINST *APARTHEID*

No. 2/1990 February 1990

*NEWS DIGEST**

1. ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND AGENCIES

UNITED NATIONS

WELCOMES RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA

The President of the General Assembly, Major-General Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria) in a statement issued on 12 February 1990 applauded the release of Nelson Mandela by the South African Government.

Mr. Garba in his statement said that it was most propitious and of immense significance towards realizing the desired objective of peacefully attaining a non-racial and democratic South Africa. It was equally gratifying that the South African Government has continued to react constructively and progressively to the demands made by the General Assembly in its consensus Declaration on Apartheid last December.

Mr. Garba, however, warned that it would be most ill-advised and counter-productive for any Member State of the United Nations to contemplate the lifting of sanctions against South Africa now.

In his statement the Assembly President said that the lifting of sanctions should be considered only after the state of emergency has been fully lifted, all remaining political prisoners released, and meaningful negotiations commenced among all people of South South Africa in order to end the apartheid system.

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WELCOMING NELSON MANDELA'S RELEASE, SECRETARY-GENERAL PRAISES HIS COURAGE AND DETERMINATION

"I warmly welcome your release and I wish to pay tribute to your courage and

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determination through your long years of captivity" read the Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar's message to Nelson Mandela on his release from prison.

The Secretary-General expressed the hope that, at this critical juncture, his (Mandela's) remarkable vision and immense stature would enable him to influence positively and decisively the process towards a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID HOLDS COMMEMORATIVE MEETING MARKING RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA

On 16 February, the Special Committee against Apartheid held a well-attended special meeting to mark the release of Nelson Mandela. The liberation of Nelson Mandela was not "an end in itself, but a milestone in the democratic process which must lead to the liberation of the people of South Africa from the system of apartheid," the Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar said at the special meeting.

He further added that it was now a practical possibility that, working together, the people of South Africa would be able to establish a non-racial democracy with equal rights for all. This had been a primary aim of the United Nations, and its realization was now within reach.

The President of the General Assembly, Mr. Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria) in his speech acknowledged the courage of Mr. De Klerk and his efforts so far to fulfill the promises he made when he was a candidate for the presidency of South Africa.

Mr. Garba also stated that Mr. Mandela's release, as important and crucial as it was to the eradication of apartheid, was just a part of a larger process of ending apartheid peacefully. He emphasized that it would be "ill-advised and counter productive" for any Member State of the General Assembly to contemplate the lifting of sanctions against South Africa at this time.

The newly elected Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, H.E. Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria in his opening statement acknowledged the "encouraging steps" taken recently by the Government of South Africa.

Speaking of Nelson Mandela, Mr. Gambari said that he is a man who, "after more than a quarter of century in prison, refused to bend his beliefs or alter his aspirations" and who personified the yearnings of the people of South Africa for freedom, equality and justice". Even after 27 years of unjust incarceration, when Mandela came out of prison, "he did not talk revenge, he talked about reconciliation. he did not talk about fear, he talked about hope".

"To usher the country into genuine negotiations leading to a new constitution inspired by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the encouraging steps taken recently should be followed by implementing the remaining measures promptly," he urged.

He said that the Declaration on apartheid adopted by the General Assembly by consensus "constitutes a moral and political contract that binds the international community to assist the South African people to build a new South Africa". That declaration included the important commitment of the international community not to relax existing measures being used against the South African Government "until there is clear indication of profound and irreversible changes". Governments, he emphasized, in addition to their own assessment about the changes, had

to respect the objective criteria that emanated from the substance of the Declaration.

He, therefore, regretted the recent announcement by the British Government of its unilateral relaxation of a number of measures against South Africa.

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ANTI-APARTHEID COMMITTEE EXPRESSES 'PROFOUND JOY' AT RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA

The Special Committee against Apartheid in a statement issued on its behalf by the Acting Chairman, H.E. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal) expressed "profound joy" at the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela. The statement read:

"It is with profound joy that the Special Committee welcomes Nelson Mandela, the great South African leader, released on 11 February after 27 years of imprisonment. The world received with great satisfaction the news of the end of his long incarceration, which for so long has deprived both South Africa and the world of his active leadership. His release is a victory for the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, and for all the people and Governments around the world which for years have fought for his freedom.

"The Special Committee salutes this gallant and courageous man, who has become an international symbol of resistance to oppression and injustice. By his solemn and majestic comportment during his long confinement and his uncompromising dedication to his ideals, he has had a most profound influence on political events in his country.

"While we are rejoicing over his release, we know that his freedom, constrained, as it is, in an apartheid South Africa, shall remain incomplete until the majority of the South African people can enjoy equality, dignity and justice. Towards this end Mr. Mandela's contribution will be crucial as he can now take his rightful place in the search for a negotiated solution to the conflict in the country.

"The encouraging steps taken by Mr. De Klerk should be followed by the prompt implementation of the remaining measures required for the establishment of a climate conducive to negotiations as stated in the United Nations Declaration on South Africa, adopted by consensus by the General Assembly last December. This Declaration reflects the world's advice and support to the South African people in their effort to build a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

"The Special Committee against Apartheid calls upon the International community at this critical juncture to use all concerted and effective measures aimed at encouraging the South African régime to eradicate apartheid promptly. It further calls on the International community to support the democratic forces in the country in the drawing up and adoption of a new Constitution based on the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

The Special Committee against Apartheid on 11 February sent the following message to Mr. Nelson Mandela upon his release from prison:

"The United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid sends you its most heartfelt greetings and congratulations upon your release from prison.

"Your freedom is a victory for the South African people and for all of us who have stood behind you during these long and difficult years. The Committee salutes you for your resilience and steadfast determination and courage in upholding your

principles without regard to personal sacrifice.

"Your release brings hope to all South Africans for a new, peaceful and non-racial future. It also demonstrates conclusively that, as long as the international community stands united in supporting those who struggle for justice and democracy in South Africa and in pressuring the apartheid forces, our common quest for peace and freedom in your country will soon succeed.

"The Special Committee extends its best wishes for success to yourself and your compatriots in confronting the monumental task of shaping a non-racial democracy in South Africa, a task to which we reaffirm our determined support.

"The Special Committee also extends to you its most cordial invitation to address the United Nations at a time convenient to you."

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ANTI-APARTHEID COMMITTEE WELCOMES MEASURES ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT DE KLERK IN SOUTH AFRICA

In the statement issued on 2 February 1990, by the Acting Chairman H.E. Ambassador Glodys Saint-Phard (Haiti) of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Committee welcomed the significant measures announced by Mr. F.W. de Klerk. The measures included the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and other anti-apartheid organizations, the release of certain political prisoners, the suspension of the imposition of the death penalty and the relaxation of the media restrictions, as well as the announcement of the imminent release of Nelson Mandela.

Nevertheless, the statement continued, the appropriate climate for negotiations could only be created when the measures as set forth in the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on South Africa adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989 were implemented. These were: the end of the state of emergency; the repeal of all legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political activity; the removal of all troops from the townships; and the release of all political prisoners and detainees.

The Special Committee in its statement expressed the hope that the international community, recognizing the importance of the decisions announced by Mr. de Klerk, would, nonetheless, remain fully aware that the system of apartheid, which cannot be reformed, remained intact.

So long as the principles and objectives for negotiations as set out in the United Nations Declaration on South Africa were not met, the Special Committee against Apartheid deemed entirely premature any change of policy by the international community towards the apartheid régime.

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ANTI-APARTHEID COMMITTEE CALLS ON BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOT TO DESTROY WORLD UNITY AGAINST APARTHEID

In reacting to the statement made by the British Government on its intentions to lift a number of "voluntary" sanctions against South Africa, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, at a meeting held on 16 February 1990 to mark the release of Nelson Mandela called on the British Government not to destroy world unity against apartheid through its "premature unilateral action" to relax sanctions against the South African régime.

The statement by the Chairman H.E. Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria) stated:

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"... Two months ago the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa. ... This Declaration constitutes a moral and political contract that binds the international community to assist the South African people to build a new South Africa. This unprecedented document, unprecedented because it was adopted by consensus and because it formulates the framework for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in South Africa, also binds the Member States to step up all-round support for the opponents of apartheid, to use concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid. It also includes an important commitment of the international community not to relax existing measures 'until there is clear indication of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration' ... This last point should be emphasized. Governments, in addition to their own assessment about the profoundness of changes, have to respect the objective criteria which emanate from the substance of the Declaration and to which they themselves have agreed. In this context, the Special Committee regrets the recent announcements by the British Government of its unilateral relaxation of a number of hitherto imposed measures, namely the lifting of the cultural and academic boycott, the discontinuation of the policy of discouraging new investments in South Africa as well as tourism to that country. While the Special Committee acknowledges the need for encouraging the ongoing process towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict, it deems entirely premature any form of relaxation of existing measures."

The intentions of the British Government were unfortunately reiterated on 20 February upon the conclusion of the European Economic Community ministerial meeting in Dublin. The Special Committee strongly believes that present conditions in South Africa are still far from justifying any relaxation of international pressure on the South African régime. On the contrary, at this critical juncture, all "concerted and effective measures" should be applied on Pretoria to ensure a speedy end to apartheid. We all recall that the consensus, by which the recent General Assembly Declaration on South Africa was adopted, included the United Kingdom. The Special Committee calls on the British Government to continue to adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Declaration and not seek to destroy international unity against apartheid through premature unilateral action.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID ELECTS A NEW CHAIRMAN AND OTHER OFFICERS

The Special Committee against Apartheid in a meeting held on 16 February 1990 elected H.E. Ibrahim Gambari, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations as its Chairman for 1990. He replaced H.E. Joseph N. Garba also of Nigeria who was earlier elected as the President of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

Prior to his appointment as the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, Mr. Ibrahim Agboola Gambari was a professor at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria. He has held visiting professorships at Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, Howard University, Georgetown University and the Brookings Institution.

Among his academic honours, Mr. Gambari was the first African to be conferred with an honorary professorship by Chugsan University in Guangshou, China, in 1985. He was a guest scholar at the Wilson Center for International Scholars at the Smithsonian Institution and was Chairman of

the National Seminar to Commemorate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which was held in Lagos in 1988.

In the diplomatic field, Mr. Gambari was a member of Nigeria's delegation to the United Nations in 1982. He served as Director-General of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs from 1983 to 1984. He was Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria from 1984 to 1985 and led the Nigerian delegation to the 1984 Islamic Pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Gambari has participated in numerous international conferences and seminars, including an international seminar on United Nations peace-keeping operations organized by the International Peace Academy (Lagos, 1979), a Nigerian-Scandinavian Dialogue sponsored by the Institutes of International Affairs of Nigeria and the Scandinavian countries (Lagos, 1980) and a Nigerian-Soviet Dialogue hosted by Anatoly Gromyko (Moscow 1981). He also took part in the International Conference on North-South Dialogue (Lome, 1982), the Conference on the Reduction of the Risk of War through Multilateral Means (Kingston, Ontario, 1988), the International Conference on African Security (Tangier, 1989) and the International Conference on the Conflict in the Horn of Africa (Madrid, 1989).

Among Mr. Gambari's publications are the following books: Party Politics and Foreign Policy in Nigeria (Ahmadu Bello University Press, 1981) and Theory and Reality in Foreign Policy: Nigeria after the Second Republic (Humanities Press International, 1989). He has authored chapters in numerous anthologies, as well as a number of articles in scholarship journals in Africa and the United States.

Born in Ilorin, Nigeria, in 1944, Mr. Gambari earned a Bachelor of Science degree in economics at the London School of Economics in 1968. In 1970, he earned a Master of Arts in political science from Columbia University, where he earned a Ph.D in that field in 1974.

He is a member of the Nigerian Society of International Affairs, the African Political Science Association, the International Political Science Association and the African Studies Association.

In the same meeting, the Special Committee re-elected H.E. Ambassador Gladys Saint-Phard (Haiti), H.E. Ambassador Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal) and H.E. Ambassador Guennadi Oudovenko (Ukraine) as Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. Virendra Gupta (India) as Rapporteur.

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WELCOMES RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA

The Human Rights Commission currently holding its session on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights welcomed the release of Nelson Mandela.

Statements on Nelson Mandela's release were made by Ms. Purificacion Quisumbing, (Philippines), Chairman of the Commission, and Allioune Sene, on behalf of the African Group.

In her statement, Ms. Quisumbing, declared that the release of Nelson Mandela marked the work of the Commission more than that of any other United Nations body. Over the long years, it had been in that body that the struggle for justice had been waged, she continued. The struggle for justice was equivalent to the struggle to dismantle apartheid. With the release of Mr. Mandela and taking note of the measures in that direction announced during the preceding days, she was confident that the peaceful but delicate path to justice was finally being initiated.

Mr. Alioune Sene (Senegal), speaking on behalf of the African Group, said that the release of Nelson Mandela was the triumph of justice over injustice and the rational over the irrational. It had been a long-awaited expectation of the Commission, whose work had reflected the need for such release and those of other political prisoners in South Africa. Calling it a step in the right direction, he observed that much still had to be done to dismantle apartheid. The international community should maintain sanctions until the ultimate goal of dismantling apartheid was achieved. Others who expressed delight and welcomed Nelson Mandela's release were Ms. Mandu Expo Ekong (Nigeria) and Mr. Mohammed Aldori (Iraq).

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights which is holding its 46th Session in Geneva, considered the situation of Human Rights violations in South Africa during the workweek of 5-9 February 1990.

The issue was discussed under the following agenda items:

- The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the colonial and racist régime in South Africa;

- The implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the crime of apartheid; and

- Study in collaboration with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of ways and means of ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions bearing on apartheid, racism and discrimination.

Initiating the discussion, Mr. Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights stated that the Commission on Human Rights was committed to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Racism and racial discrimination constituted fundamental denials of basic human dignity which negated the very essence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Racism inevitably led to such human rights violations as torture, detention and illegal execution. The Centre for Human Rights and the Centre against Apartheid had vigorously pursued the ctivities aimed at eradicating all forms of discrimination.

Among the participants in the discussions of the issue were Mr. Motsoko Pheko of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr. M. Balanda, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, Mr. Vladimir Vassilenko (Ukraine) Chairman/Rapporteur of the Group of Three.

In its resolution on the Situation in South Africa adopted by a roll call vote of 32 in favour to 2 against with 9 abstentions, the Human Rights Commission reaffirmed the legitimacy of the armed struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and its national liberation movements by all means, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions for the elimination of the apartheid system and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa.

The Commission in its resolution strongly condemned the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in South Africa as well as the policy of "bantustanization" which denationalized the majority of the South African people.

The Commission demanded "the immediate release of all people detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle

for self-determination and independence ...," and called for a "democratic and non-racial solution in South Africa ..."

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ANTI-APARTHEID SPORTS COMMISSION TERMS BRITISH CRICKET TEAMS'S TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA AN AFFRONT TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

The National Sports Congress of South Africa was assured of strong support in its unwavering struggle against the unjust and the oppressive system of apartheid, and particularly its efforts to uphold the international sports boycott against South Africa by the Chairman of the United Nations Commission against Apartheid in Sports, H.E. Ambassador James Victor Gbeho (Ghana).

This support was conveyed to the Congress in a statement issued on 1 February 1990 to commend the Congress's present opposition to the participation of the British rebel cricket team in the international cricket event in South Africa.

The tour, according to the statement, constituted an affront to the international effort to boycott apartheid sport. Little wonder, therefore, that it was being challenged through effective mass protests by anti-apartheid activists both inside and outside South Africa.

The Commission, together with all opponents of apartheid, hailed the efforts of the anti-apartheid sports organizations and the brave people of South Africa who had been vigilant and uncompromising in their fight against apartheid on all fronts. The international community, and particularly members of the Commission, would not rest until the total eradication of apartheid was achieved.

The cricketers since their arrival were confronted with large numbers of anti-apartheid protesters at every venue of the tour engagements. The protests against the matches at Kimberley and Bloemfontein led to street clashes with the police resulting in injuries to many anti-apartheid protesters. Because of the accompanying violence, the tour was curtailed by two weeks.

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ILO INDEPENDENT EXPERTS ON SANCTIONS AGAINST APARTHEID MEET TO REVISE QUESTIONNAIRES

The group of independent experts, established by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization to follow up and monitor the implementation of sanctions and other forms of action against apartheid in South Africa, held its second meeting in Geneva from 20 to 23 February.

The three-man group worked on the revision of questionnaires to Governments and employers' and workers' organizations on action taken in accordance with the programme of action attached to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) declaration concerning action against apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. It also reviewed progress made on studies concerning the coal embargo and financial sanctions -- fields which have been targetted for special attention by the International Labour Conference.

While in Geneva, the group held talks with Purificacion V. Quisumbing, Chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission; Mokuin Lillel Balanda, Chairman of the Commission's Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, and Kenneth Dadzie, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The next meeting of the group will be in an African country at the beginning of May. This will follow visits to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in

Addis Ababa, the OAU Liberation Committee in Dar es Salaam, as well as national liberation movements. It is also expected that discussions will be held with officials of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the Southern African Labour Commission.

Members of the group are: Ahmad Abdallah (Kenya), former Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); Theodor van Boven (Netherlands), former Director of the United Nations Division for Human Rights, member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities; and Rex Nettleford (Jamaica), Director of the Trade Union Education Institute of the University of the West Indies in Kingston, Jamaica.

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2. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

UNIVERSAL JOY AND SATISFACTION AT THE RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA

The release of Nelson Mandela on 11 February 1990 after 27 years in prison was greeted with joy and satisfaction by the international community. In letters transmitted to the Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Government leaders have welcomed this historic event.

All the governments noted the positive actions taken by Mr. F. W. de Klerk in recent weeks but regarded these as the result of the struggle of the democratic forces in South Africa and the efforts of the international community directed at the elimination of the apartheid system in that country.

The release of Nelson Mandela was, of course, an important step on the road to the building of a non-racial society in South Africa. The letters, however, expressed the hope that the process of democratic change in South Africa would continue till the objective of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, as visualized by the international community in the consensus Declaration adopted by the General Assembly in December last year was achieved.

Until then the efforts of the international community to support the struggle of South African people should continue, declared the statements.

The Member States which transmitted the letters to the Secretary-General were: Algeria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

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PRESIDENT BUSH INDICATES HE WILL NOT LIFT SANCTIONS

President George Bush of the United States declared at a White House news conference on 12 February 1990 that he would not ask the Congress to consider lifting economic sanctions against South Africa in response to the release of Nelson Mandela.

Calling the release of black nationalist leader Mandela a "dramatic sign" the President observed that South Africa was moving toward a more racially equitable society.

Mr. Bush described the South African President F. W. de Klerk as "a new brand of leadership."

Asked if the administration would consider trying to lift the sanctions or offer any other "reward" to the de Klerk government, Mr. Bush citing the 1986 law said "we can't do that; I am bound by the law." The sanctions, he added "remain on until the South Africans have taken certain steps towards racial equality."

Under the sanctions law passed by the Congress in 1986 overriding former President Reagan's veto, South Africa has to show progress in meeting a set of goals set in the Act before sanctions could be lifted. These goals were:

1) repeal the present state of emergency and respect the principle of equal justice under law for citizens of all races;

2) release Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu, black trade union leaders, and all political prisoners;

3) permit the free exercise by South Africans of all races of the right to form political parties, express political opinions, and otherwise participate in the political process;

4) establish a timetable for the elimination of apartheid laws;

5) negotiate with representatives of all racial groups in South Africa the future political system in South Africa; and

6) end military and paramilitary activities aimed at neighbouring states.

Speaking on the same issue, Senate Majority leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine) said that sanctions should remain in force until laws enforcing apartheid are repealed. "No fundamental change has been made in that direction yet and such change must occur before we can consider lifting sanctions", the Senator said.

Earlier President Bush in a congratulatory message to Nelson Mandela on his release had invited him to visit the United States. A similar invitation to visit the United States was extended to Mr. F. W. de Klerk.

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JAPAN DECIDES TO MAINTAIN SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

In an announcement made public in London on 16 February 1990, the Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu turned down Great Britain's request to support the lifting of sanctions against South Africa. The request for lifting sanctions was contained in a letter Mrs. Margaret Thatcher wrote her Japanese counterpart after the release of Nelson Mandela.

According to the announcement, even though Mr. Toshiki Kaifu considered the release of Nelson Mandela a major step ahead towards the settlement of the problem of South Africa, he believed that there is still a long way to be covered before apartheid is genuinely abolished.

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3. ACTION BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY RETAINS SANCTIONS

BRITAIN ACTING UNILATERALLY ENDS BAN ON NEW INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain announced the move at an European Community meeting in Dublin, Ireland, after 10 of the group's 11 other Foreign Ministers rejected a British proposal to ease sanctions against South Africa in light of changes announced by President F.W. de Klerk. Those opposed to the move pointed out that the state of emergency declared in 1986 remained in effect and that the basic structures of apartheid remained in place.

Portugal was the only supporter of Britain's call for an end to the ban on new investments in South Africa.

The community's ban against new investments was part of a package of sanctions agreed in 1986. Unlike the imports of South African iron, steel and gold coins which are prohibited under formal European Community legislation, the ban on new investments was voluntarily accepted by individual member countries. So there is no way to block a country's lifting its own investment prohibition.

Reacting to the British move, the Foreign Minister Gerry Collins of Ireland whose Government now holds the Community presidency said that it would destroy political co-operation within the European community. Speaking in support of a continuation of sanctions, Mr. Collins stated, "we warmly welcomed the freeing of Nelson Mandela, but there are many other Nelson Mandelas still in prison."

In London, the Anti-Apartheid Movement of Britain said its members were "astonished and angered by the Foreign Secretary's statement."

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MEETING OF AMBASSADORS IN BRUSSELS EXPRESS JOY AT RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA

To commemorate the release of Nelson Mandela, the Ambassadors representing the countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African, Carribean and the Pacific (ACP) countries in Brussels organized a meeting and expressed profound joy at the release of Mandela.

The message and the statement issued by the Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the release of Nelson Mandela were read at the meeting.

Identifying with the sentiments expressed by the Secretary-General, all the speakers emphasized that Mandela's liberation was a major event for the whole international community. They underlined the important work carried out by the United Nations and the OAU. Nevertheless, all stressed that the struggle has to continue until the total eradication of apartheid, a crime against humanity.

The meeting was attended by some 200 representatives of the diplomatic community, international institutions, NGO's and media.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OPPOSES LIFTING OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg on 15 February 1990 expressed its opposition to the lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa. At the same time it demanded the liberation of all political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency in the country.

The European parliamentarians while rejoicing over the liberation of Nelson Mandela considered it necessary to maintain economic, financial and diplomatic pressure on South Africa.

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OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTER CRITICISES BRITAIN'S UNILATERAL DECISION TO EASE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The Organization of African Unity Council of Ministers, meeting in its fifty-first session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in a statement issued on 26 February 1990 expressed profound indignation over the news of the British Government's decision to unilaterally lift the ban of the European Community on new investments in South Africa.

The Council viewed the decision, coming at a time when there was an international consensus on the need to maintain sanctions and other forms of pressure until the Pretoria régime takes irreversible measures to eradicate the system of apartheid, as most regrettable. The Council was also of the view that this decision, instead of encouraging the Pretoria régime to proceed with meaningful measures leading to the dismantling of apartheid would rather embolden the régime to entrench apartheid.

The Council of Ministers in its statement, therefore, condemned the unilateral decision of the British Government.

The Council utilized this opportunity to reiterate the position of the OAU as enunciated in the Harare Declaration whose essential elements were endorsed by the 16th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly which declared that existing sanctions and other forms of pressure should, at the very least, be maintained until irreversible measures leading to the establishment of a non-racial and democratic South Africa were taken in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Declaration adopted by consensus last December.

The Council of Ministers, finally, reiterated its appeal to the international community to continue to maintain all forms of pressure against the apartheid régime until apartheid was abolished.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS FAVOUR MAINTAINING PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Community (EC) voted to maintain pressure on the South African Government pending evidence of clear and irreversible changes in the apartheid system.

In a joint declaration, after the Eighth Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Community (EC) held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990, the Foreign Ministers reiterated their total rejection of the system of apartheid which represented a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind. They reaffirmed their commitment to the complete eradication of apartheid so that in its place a new, non-racial, united and democratic society could be built.

The Foreign Ministers also stressed the urgency of a national dialogue with the genuine representatives of the black majority of the South African people. They welcomed the recent lifting of the ban on the ANC and other organizations and the release of Nelson Mandela. They however held the view that more needed to be done in order to establish a climate conducive to a meaningful dialogue.

The Ministers reaffirmed that their common objective was the complete and peaceful eradication of the apartheid system.

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4. ACTION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS SUPPORT ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVITIES

The Secretary-General of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) in a letter dated 22 November 1989 to the Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid has extended his organizations support to the programmes and activities of the Special Committee.

The IOJ with a total membership of over a quarter of a million journalists from all over the world, has, for the past ten months, initiated an active anti-apartheid programme supportive of the struggle by the

people of South Africa in particular and of the world in general against this universally condemned inhuman policy.

The programme called 'International Anti-Apartheid Committee of Journalists' is open to all journalists opposed to apartheid.

The organization, located in Prague, Czechoslovakia, also plans to bring out a special bulletin, quarterly, on anti-apartheid matters based on materials from different regions.

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AAAS REPORT CALLS FOR END TO APARTHEID AND DESEGREGATION OF HEALTH CARE IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Bringing apartheid to an end and desegregating all health facilities" are steps which must be taken to ensure proper health care for all South Africans, according to a report released on 12 February 1990 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

The report, Apartheid Medicine: Health and Human Rights in South Africa, states "Any measures short of shared and fully representative political power will fail to correct the serious discrepancies in economic and social status, education, housing, access to health services, basic nutrition, and public health programs which create the marked differences in health conditions among racial groups in South Africa."

Apartheid Medicine: Health and Human Rights in South Africa is based on the findings of a delegation of U.S. health professionals who visited South Africa in April 1989. Delegation members represented the AAAS, American Psychiatric Association, American Public Health Association, and National Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Human rights violations in South Africa, such as detention without charge, assault and torture, and restrictions often have devastating health consequences, the report says, and South African medical societies have had mixed responses to the many reports of human rights violations and inadequate delivery of health care to the majority black population.

The report reviews the general effects 40 years of apartheid policies have had on the health of Africans, Asians, and persons of mixed race in South Africa. It looks at such related health problems as segregation in health care and medical education, overcrowding in public hospitals, the fragmentation of health authorities, and psychiatry and mental health.

The role South African health professionals have played in both helping and hindering the promotion of human rights is examined. South African health professionals, the delegation observes, have the "unenviable challenge of working in a system that attempts to subordinate their professional and ethical responsibilities to political decisions about appropriate health care for each legally defined 'race' group."

Members of the delegation, and the institutions they represented were: Elena O. Nightingale (AAAS and IOM); Robert Lawrence (IOM); Jeanne Spurlock (APA); Lawrence Hartmann (APA); H. Jack Geiger (APHA); and AAAS staff person Karl Hannibal.

Copies of the report, Apartheid Medicine: Health and Human Rights in South Africa, are available from the Science and Human Rights Program, AAAS Directorate for Science and Policy Programs, 1333 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, formed in 1848, is the country's leading general scientific organization. It currently has more than

132,000 individual members and nearly 300 affiliated scientific and engineering societies and academies of science. The AAAS publishes the weekly journal Science.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR-CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS WELCOMES NELSON MANDELA'S RELEASE

On behalf of the more than 14 million workers members of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) its President Mr. Lane Kirkland sent a message on 16 February 1990 to Nelson Mandela welcoming his release. He also pledged AFL-CIO's continuing support for the cause of freedom and equality.

Recalling the AFL-CIO's crucial role in persuading the U.S. Congress to impose sanctions against South Africa, Mr. Kirkland in his message to Nelson Mandela, reaffirmed the American Labour movements' belief in a vision of a non-racial, democratic society, based on the principles of majority rule and freedom of association for South Africans as well as for other oppressed peoples of the world. The President of the AFL-CIO also promised to remain a staunch supporter and an ally of the South African labour movement in its quest for economic, social and political justice, as well as the advancement and protection of trade union and human rights.

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5. ACTION BY ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENTS

BRITAIN'S ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT OVER PLANNED PARTIAL LIFTING OF SANCTIONS

The Anti-Apartheid Movement of Britain in a statement issued by the movements Executive Secretary Mike Terry expressed astonishment and anger at the announcement that the Government intends to lift the ban on new investments in South Africa.

The statement called the decision by the Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher as designed to "jeopardize the prospects for genuine negotiations that will lead to the ending of apartheid."

The Executive Secretary in his statement also urged Mrs. Thatcher to stand by the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in September 1985 and 1986 by reimposing the restrictions on scientific and cultural relations with South Africa and maintaining the ban on new investments.

The statement ended by declaring that "the Anti-Apartheid Movement remains convinced that sanctions must be sustained against South Africa until agreement is reached on a Constitution for a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa. There must be no question of relaxing sanctions even if a process of negotiations begins. If the international community were to lift sanctions at that stage it would remove one of the most important incentives which could persuade the white minority régime to abandon apartheid."

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IMPOSE REAL BOYCOTT OF SOUTH AFRICA, DEMANDS FRENCH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

The Mouvement pour la défense des droits de la femme noire at a meeting on 17 December 1989 organized to observe the Fourth National Day of Women of France against apartheid called on the Government of France to impose a real boycott of South Africa at the diplomatic, financial, technological, nuclear and economic levels.

In addition, the resolution, adopted unanimously at the meeting, demanded an effective embargo on imports of coal and agricultural products from South Africa.

Denouncing the tendency of the media to create the impression that the white South African Government proposes to abolish apartheid, the reality according to the participants was that the system of apartheid was still institutionalized in South Africa.

The meeting attended by individuals, organizations and federations of organizations in its unanimous resolution also urged the Government of France to reduce to the minimum the number of South African embassy staff in Paris who are engaged in illegal pro-apartheid activities.

The resolution ended with reaffirming solidarity with the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa.

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6. NEWS IN BRIEF

CRICKET TOUR IS CUT SHORT

In a move described as a gesture toward the "recent dramatic political developments in South Africa" the South African cricket authorities cut short by two weeks a tour by an English cricket team that had provoked widespread anger and violent protests among blacks and others who support an international sports boycott of their country.

The English cricketers led by Mike Gatting who arrived in South Africa in the middle of January 1990 in defiance of an international ban on sporting contacts with that country, have faced a mounting cycle of violence ever since their arrival. Such "rebel tours" by cricketers and rugby players despite bans by the international sports bodies have long been encouraged by South Africa's white rulers. But the current tour was taking place at a time when the Government of President F.W. de Klerk has promised major steps to try to defuse racial confrontation.

The first two matches played by the English team, in Kimberley and Bloemfontein were accompanied by street clashes.

Protest groups led by the National Sports Congress and backed by black political organizations opposed to apartheid, had threatened to disrupt the tour when it reached Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town.

The cutting short of the tour must have dealt a harsh blow to the English cricketers. By coming to South Africa, the cricketers accepted an automatic five-year ban from approved international competition. Mr. Mike Gatting, who is 33 years old and the other members of the team were said to have signed contracts providing for payments of as much as 500,000 rand-equivalent of $195,000 for the current tour and another scheduled for 1991.

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7. DELETION FROM THE REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Craig Kardon, tennis — United States

Correction on Deletion register

The entry on the under-named should read:

Richard Walker, equestrian, United Kingdom (instead of polo player from Australia as reported in the previous issue of the News Digest)

8. DELETIONS FROM THE REGISTER OF ENTERTAINERS, ACTORS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PERFORMED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Name of artist	Country
Vanya Ellas-Jose, Pianist	Brazil
Angela Cheng, Classical pianist	Canada
Basia Trzetrzelewska, Musician	United Kingdom
Don Francisco, gospel Singer	United States
Janis Ian, Classical singer	United States
Robert Wagner, Actor	United States

Courtesy of News Digest